FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRAGUE PAPER: AUTUMN SALT II HEARINGS WILL PROBABLY BE FAVORABLE

AU081045 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 6 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Ivan Stepankova commentary in the column "Today's Comment": "SALT II--A Bridge to the Next Treaty"]

[Text] The end of this week has also meant the end of the activities of the U.S. Senate, which is starting its 1-month vacation. The political observers have therefore begun taking stock of the several weeks of debate on the ratification of the treaty on limiting strategic weapons, a debate which was attentively followed by the whole world. The general opinion is that the continuation of the debate in September--the second round of negotiations on the ratification of the SALT II treaty--will be taking place in a more favorable situation, since the arguments of the numerous senators who had announced their opposition to the treaty in advance have been for the most part disproved and since it is clear that they were intended to serve as publicity for them in their approaching preelection battles in the United States. K. Filek, CTK correspondent in the United States, is citing for instance the case of H. Baker from Tennessee, who is head of the Republican minority in the Senate and who, only 5 weeks ago, was regarded as one of the decisive personalities in the planned debate. His only "argument" was the existence of so-called Soviet heavy missiles allegedly threatening the American surface-to-surface missiles. However, American Government officials speaking in favor of the treaty have proven that the strategic equilibrium cannot be endangered by one kind of weapon, and that it is necessary to proceed from the overall strategic strength of the two great powers. Baker has preferred to withdraw into the background.

In fact, Soviet Foreign Minister A. Gromyko spoke in a similar vein at his Moscow press conference toward the end of June, when he said: "In the United States one can often hear that the treaty signed in Vienna allegedly corresponds far more to the USSR's interests than to those of the United States. This is, mildly said, an untruth. The period of 7 years has been long enough to enable us to weigh several times over the individual and even rather partial conclusions concerning strategic weapons so as to prevent any error. And the result was the treaty, which is acceptable to both sides." However, even if it is believed that the September debate on the SALT II ratification will have a more favorable atmosphere, it is also necessary to recall one dangerous moment in the Senate negotiations. Certain senators have begun to preach the necessity for a substantial increase in U.S. armament expenditures--the figure mentioned is 4 to 5 percent. A contribution to this was also made in the testimony to the Senate committee delivered by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who is called the "architect" of the SALT I treaty and the initial "designer" of SALT II. Although Kissinger stated that a rejection of the SALT II would negatively influence detente between East and West, he simultaneously stated in his very next sentence that the ratification must be bound to an armament program based on a binding agreement between the Senate and President Carter. Apart from that he criticized the Carter administration for stopping the production of the B-1 bomber and urged the senators that in future the United States must also perfect its tactical nuclear armament in Western Europe. The demand to increase "American military strength" was also raised by former NATO chief A. Haig and Z. Brzezinski, President Carter's adviser, who has come forth with the hackneyed claim about the "Soviet threat".

Despite this negative aspect of the SALT II discussion in the American Senate, it can be stated that only 12 senators are still against the ratification of the treaty. Thus the majority of them are perhaps realizing that the document is, in a certain sense, creating a foundation for progress, for working out and preparing a new agreement on a further limitation of strategic arms. "And therein lies its enormous significance. It is as though it were building a bridge to the next treaty," was what A. Gromyko said at his June press conference.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR HOSTS DINNER FOR TRADE DELEGATION

AU082123 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 8 Aug 79 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the visit of the government trade delegation of the Republic of Turkey led by Teoman Koprululer, minister of commerce, Metin Karaca, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a dinner tonight. Attending were Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade; Viktor Nushi, minister of internal trade; Reiz Malile, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and others.

ANTIFASCIST YOUTH CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY MARKED

AU082130 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 GMT on 8 August carries a 16-minute report on a meeting held today at Helmes village, Skrapar District, to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the First Congress of the Antifascist Albanian Youth Union. Reported as attending the meeting were youth from various parts of the country, former delegates to this congress and guests. Also present at the reviewing stand were "Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary; party Central Committee members; former delegates and guests."

An on-the-scene reporter describes the meeting, notes the significance of this event and says Muharem Xhafa, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania [AUWY], presided over the meeting. The reporter says the floor was then taken by Piro Kondi, party Central Committee member and delegate to this meeting, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, who greeted the gathering on the occasion, stressed the importance of this congress and praised the Albanian youth for their active participation in the splendid feat for the building of socialism and communism.

The reporter goes on to say that Lumturi Rexha, first secretary of the AUWY Central Committtee, also greeted the former delegates to this congress on behalf of the AUWY Central Committee.

The former delegates to this congress, the reporter says, then went to the hall where the congress was held 35 years ago. He goes on to say that the floor was taken by former delegate to this congress, Ramiz Alia, who referred to the background of the First Congress of the Antifascist Albanian Youth Union and noted its contribution to encouraging the youth in the struggle for liberating the country from foreign occupiers.

BRIEFS

KOLEKA AT FESTIVE GATHERING--A gathering was organized in Himare town on 5 August to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Himare and the 36th anniversary of the formation of the district's partisan unit. Attending were cooperative peasants, former partisans and others. Also attending were Spiro Koleka, party Central Committee Politburo member and vice chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium, and leading local officials. Viron Kona, secretary of the district party committee, presided over the gathering. Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, greeted the gathering on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the General Council of the Democratic Front. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 6 Aug 79 AU]

REPORTAGE ON AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER SHAH WALI VISIT

8 August Arrival

AU080933 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 8 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 3 (BTA)--Dr. Shah Wali, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Afghanistan, arrived here today on an official and friendly visit at the invitation of Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs.

During the visit Mr Petur Mladenov and Dr Shah Wali will look into questions of Bulgaro-Afghan cooperation and will discuss some problems of the international situation.

Arrival Statement

AU081408 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 8 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 8 (BTA)--"I have arrived in fraternal, Socialist Bulgaria so as to strengthen our friendly links and relations in all spheres," the foreign minister of Afghanistan, Doctor Shah Wali, said on his arrival here today.

He added that cooperation in international relations where efforts should be made for strengthening solidarity and for preserving peace throughout the world will also be made more active.

Dr. Shah Wali, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, has been invited to an offical and friendly visit to Bulgaria by Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs.

This is the first ever meeting between Mr Petur Mladenov and Dr Shah Wali. Their official talks begin this afternoon. According to the programme the foreign minister of Afghanistan is to make a brief tour of the country and to acquaint himself with its economic and agricultural development.

Meeting With Mladenov

AU081500 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 8 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia August 8 (BTA)--The foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Afghanistan, Mr Petur Mladenov and Dr Shah Wali, had formal talks here today. They reviewed bilateral relations in the political and cultural spheres and discussed some international issues. The two foreign ministers expressed their satisfaction with the course Bulgaro-Afghan cooperation had taken after the April revolution in Afghanistan. Mr Petur Mladenov and Dr Shah Wali paid also attention to the prospects for further expansion of bilateral contacts. Of all the international issues they dwelt in particular on detente and disarmament, stressing the significance of the European Security and Cooperation Conference. The two foreign ministers said they believed Asia and other regions of the world would follow suit in copying the example set by Europe. They also stressed the significance of the initiatives put forward by the socialist community for a general and complete disarmament.

The two ministers briefed each other on Bulgaria's and Afghanistan's relations with other countries. In completing the first round of talks, Dr Shah Wali continued the Bulgaro-Afghan dialogue by meeting Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, with whom he surveyed Bulgaro-Afghan economic cooperation issues.

Meeting With Lukanov

AU081835 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Aug 79 AU

[Text] At the Boyana Residence in Sofia, talks have been held between Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Shah Wali, Politburo member and secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Afghanistan.

The possibilities for further cooperation between Bulgaria and Afghanistan were discussed. Information was exchanged on the tasks which Bulgaria and Afghanistan are facing at the present stage of development and satisfaction was expressed with the increasing development of the bilateral economic ties. A number of concrete designs on economic ties and a draft agreement in the sphere of economic cooperation, more precisely in agriculture, in the construction materials industry, the leather and fur industry, transportation and in the exchange of trade were also discussed.

Mladenov Dinner Toast

AU082120 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 8 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Petur Mladenov has given an official dinner in honor of Dr Shah Wali, Politburo member and secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Afghanistan.

In his toast Comrade Petur Mladenov emphasized that the visit of Comrade Shah Wali to Bulgaria will strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Afghan peoples. With a feeling of class solidarity, the Bulgarian people welcomed the victorious April revolution in Afghanistan, Minister Petur Mladenov further emphasized. Organized and carried out by the leadership of the People's Democratic Party, the vanguard of the Afghan working people, this revolution opened the path to vast revolutionary transformations in the interest of the workers class, the working peasants and the people's intelligentsia, Petur Mladenov said.

He spoke further about the joy and pleasure with which the Bulgarian people are welcoming the successes of the working people in Afghanistan in the struggle for reforming socio-economic life in their country. We know, he stressed, that the Afghan revolution has rabid enemies--international imperialism, the Beijing expansionists and domestic and foreign reaction. However, we firmly believe that as the Afghan people steadily protect the revolutionary achievements under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party and its Central Committee led by Nur Mohammad Taraki and as the great Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community and all progressive forces in the world are on the side of Democratic Afghanistan there is doubt at all that the historic cause of the April revolution will be victorious.

Minister Petur Mladenov emphasized that the visit of Comrade Shah Wali will present opportunities to discuss new ideas and plans on the further dynamic and fruitful cooperation and on strengthening the comprehensive ties between the two countries and peoples.

In this respect, he said, there is still much work to be done, but it can be said with certainty that the documents that are expected to be signed will be a true embodiment of the qualitatively new nature of the Bulgarian-Afghan relations, following the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan.

Press Appraisal of Relations

AU080935 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 8 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 3 (BTA)--Relations between Bulgaria and Afghanistan are developing in a spirit of sincere friendship and mutual advantageous cooperation, all national morningers emphasize in connection with the official and friendly visit, beginning here today, of Dr Shah Wali, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

In editorial comments RABOTNICHESKO DELO, CEMEDELSKO ZNAME and OTECHESTVEN FRONT note the enormous role played by the April 1978 revolution in Afghanistan in the history of that country. The papers refer to the progressive transformations which are in progress at present in Afghanistan, the struggle of the people of Afghanistan against the attempts made by the counter-revolutionary elements at halting their progressive development. As the RABOTNICHESKO DELO notes, in this struggle the Afghanistan people count on the support and solidarity of the socialist community countries headed by the USSR. It is also pointed out that Bulgaria was one of the countries that first recognized the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Emphasizing the peace-loving and independent policy of Afghanistan directed to the promotion of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist countries, the papers assess as an extremely important event in the country's history the Soviet-Afghanistan friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation treaty signed last December. The comments contain data on the development of cooperation between Bulgaria and Afghanistan in different fields. Last year trade between the two countries increased more than tenfold over the previous years. This year a further increase is again expected. Documents for cooperation in transport, science, culture and in other spheres have also been signed.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON PCF DELEGATION VISIT TO BULGARIA

AU080940 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Aug 79 pp 1, 2 AU

["Announcement" on French Communist Party delegation's visit to Bulgaria 30 July-3 August]

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the French Communist Party [PCF] visited Bulgaria from 30 July to 5 August. The French delegation included: Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary; Colette Couley, Central Committee member; and Yves Serdeuniff, chief of the Central Committee Foreign Policy Section.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Maxime Gremetz, leader of the French delegation. During its visit the PCF delegation had talks with a delegation of the BCP Central Committee whose members were: Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary; Khristo Maleev, BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department deputy head; and Lyudmil Popov, instructor at the BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department.

The PCF delegation briefed the BCP delegation on the struggle now being waged by France's workers' class and the people's masses against the antisocial, authoritarian and anti-national policy of the big capital, and on the PCF's struggle for socia and democratic progress, peace and socialism.

The BCP delegation briefed the PCF delegation on the achievements of the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in constructing the developed socialist society, the successful development and improvement of socialist democracy in all spheres of life, and on Bulgaria's constructive foreign policy of peace and cooperation.

During their talks the delegations exchanged opinions on topical issues of the international situation. The delegations expressed the common opinion that the situation is developing under influences favorable for the national and social liberation forces' balance of power.

Imperialism, engulfed in its developing crisis, is attempting to adapt to the changing balance of power and to begin a counterattack in the political, economic and ideological areas. Forced to accept peaceful coexistence, it is attempting to stop the process of detente. This is being expressed by maintaining zones of tension and threats of conflicts, and thus a complex and contradictory character of international relations emerges.

The peoples' striving towards detente is strengthening and this allows the possibility of a broad unification of the people's masses and of their active participation in strengthening peace, cooperation and security in Europe and the world. The two delegations welcomed the signing of SALT II agreement and expressed their will to cooperate in adopting specific and effective measures for stopping the arms race, for limiting and decreasing arms and armed forces, and for disarmament. These great goals, on which the fate of mankind depends, can only be achieved through the efforts of all countries and all democratic and peace-loving forces. The two delegations think that the positive solution of the major international questions affects all countries and contributes to developing detente.

In this context it is necessary that the discriminatory international economic relations be replaced by equal and democratic relations. This corresponds with the demand for a new international economic order and with the interests of the working class, the progressive forces and the peoples of all countries.

The two parties think that the cooperation between Bulgaria and France can be developed broadly, something that is in the mutual interest of the two countries. Bulgarian-French cooperation can play an especially positive role in strengchening European security--the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as a whole being their common goal--and thus contribute to further strengthening the process of detente.

The meeting was very constructive and showed the significance of the two parties' common positions. Different evaluations were expressed on some issues. The two delegations stressed that existing differences should not impede the development of international solidarity and the further development of their fraternal relations.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of friendship, frankness and mutual respect, which are characteristic of the two parties' fraternal relations.

The two delegations expressed their desire to strengthen their cooperation and international solidarity.

PRACE SCORES U.S.-IMPOSED RESTRICTIONS ON U.S.-USSR TRADE

AU081430 Prague PRACE in Czech 7 Aug 79 p 5 AU

["AP"-signed article: "Embargo c . Common Sense"]

[Excerpts] The interest in expanding trade with the Soviet Union is steadily growing in the United States. The U.S. Amtorg trade corporation today represents the interests of more than 40 Soviet foreign trade companies and some 300 American firms and banks that account for almost 25 percent of the U.S. national product and that take part in the activities of the American-Soviet Trade-Economic Council.

The mutual advantages of this trade are quite clear. However, the American side also must take into account losses caused by the failure of the official Washington authorities to grant the Soviet Union the most-favored-nation clause on trade issues. In keeping with the ill-fam . Jackson amendment approved by Congress in 1975, many types of Soviet export commodities reach the domestic American market under much greater handicaps than similar products of rival firms. The customs fees for some types of Soviet merchandise account for 40-50 percent of their price, which is virtually tan amount to a complete embargo on their import into the United States. Loans extended to the Soviet side also have been drastically restricted. The possibilities for Soviet purchases in the United States, too, are restricted. The result is that, according to estimates of American economists, American firms were deprived in these 4 years of Soviet orders worth at least $3 billion.

The Jackson amendment thus has become some sort of a dubious measure that is at odds with common sense. An ever increasing number of American businessmen is realizing that today.

M. Forrestal, chairman of the American-Soviet Trade-Economic Council, said: "The use of trade as a means of pressure on other countries in order to force them to comply with our wishes is simply unwise. In the course of the next 5 years the value of American exports to the Soviet Union could amount to $10 billion and if it does not happen it will be primarily the United States that will be responsible."

The idea could not have been expressed more precisely.

CZECHOSLOVAK TOURISTS TRANSIT WILL AFFECT SFRY GAS CONSUMPTION

LD081626 Prague CTK in English 1517 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, (CETEKA correspondent)--The transit of Czechoslovak tourists to Bulgaria through Yugoslav territory will affect the petrol consumption in the country, the paper PRIVREDNI PREGLED said.

The daily estimated that several thousands of Czechoslovak tourists will pass through Yugoslavia in August.

The commercial firms INA and Yugopetrol will increase supplies to petrol stations along the roads leading from the Hungarian border to Bulgaria. It is generally thought that the transit of Czechoslovak tourists should not seriously threaten continuous petrol supplies in Yugoslavia.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

AU081142 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "In All Indexes"]

[Excerpt] There is no doubt that the most sought after information in the report on the development of the national economy and the fulfillment of the plan in the first half of this year was the information on how we have succeeded in eliminating the industrial production's shortfall of last January. The fact that we have succeeded in reducing the aforementioned shortfall to less than one-third by the end of the first half-year is the result of much work and an expression of exemplary selflessness on the part of many working people's collectives. If we maintain the present pace, there is a real chance that the entire shortfall can be eliminated by the end of the third quarter even if the results of the individual sectors vary.

All this, however, is only from the viewpoint of gross production, which is only an orientation index this year, as the plan fulfillment is being assessed according to seven selected volume, structural and qualitative indexes that have been introduced as mandatory indexes this year. Almost two-thirds of all centrally planned organizations have difficulties in implementing them within the desired deadlines.

Thus, bringing real results into harmony with the plan in accordance with all seven mandatory indexes will demand much effort and thought-out management and organizational work in the course of the entire second half-year. The fact that already in the first half-year better than planned results have been achieved in some of the seven indexes is in no way an excuse for not fulfilling the rest of them. After all, this, precisely, was and is the purpose of the change introduced; the only satisfactory production is that which corresponds to the planned direction of utilization and one that has the necessary characteristics of effectiveness and quality. A plan is therefore a plan because its objective is a uniform and proportionate satisfaction of envisaged needs, and, therefore, the exceeding of some of the indexes while, at the same time, not fulfilling others is not always a contribution to our national economy.

The only exception can be permitted when it comes to exceeding deliveries for export. But even in this index in the first half-year--although when compared with the same period last year we have, without doubt, achieved more--the dynamics envisaged by the plan have not been achieved. And thus also for the second half-year the primary task will be to improve products' quality and technological standards and to create prerequisites for increasing the Czechoslovak national economy's export capability. Above all, the sector of general engineering must develop extraordinary efforts to manufacture products that can be exported to the nonsocialist countries.

The sole index which all industrial sectors exceeded in the first half-year were the deliveries for capital construction projects. However, in every sector there were several enterprises which did not succeed in coping with the mentioned index; the majority of them, however, delivered much more than envisaged. This has created favorable conditions for our capital construction as a whole, but not for [all] individual projects because not only is the overall fulfillment of deliveries important, but--above all--their structure, that is, whether they correspond to the specific needs of this or that project. And there are shortcomings [in the structure] and the material fulfillment lags behind the plan. Still, on the mandatory projects we can notice a shift for the better on projects on whose completion within the deadlines our economy, understandably, is greatly interested.

The fulfillment of deliveries for the domestic market, too, is a very important index, since it decides the standard of offerings on our market. Although some sectors did fulfill their deliveries for the domestic market in accordance with the plan, others did not. They either did not succeed in producing the goods in demand because of some objective reasons, or they preferentially offered them--or were asked to offer them--to foreign trade. The reason for this was the shortage of planned production for export, for which compensations had to be found. Such a solution can only be temporarily successful; one cannot forever balance the shortfall in the supply of engineering products by tendering consumer goods without consequences for our domestic society's needs.

To the construction industry applies a somewhat different set of mandatory indexes than to industry. Here, too, the results of the first half-year show in some quarters considerable differences when compared with the planned tasks, and the construction sector will be quite busy in fulfilling them by the end of the year.

Thus, on the whole, we can say that the implementation of the new criteria in the fulfillment of the plan did not yield many cheerful findings. Also, no doubt, because many enterprises, in the face of the difficulties caused by the energy calamity at the beginning of the year, secretly hoped for clemency. This, however, cannot be extended since it would seriously impair the efforts to increase the plan's role as well as the significance of the indexes set. Experience teaches us that a well meant and justified exception is not regarded as temporary help in an extraordinary situation but creates the impression of one being entitled to it on a regular basis and devitalizes efforts to cope with obstacles and difficulties. Thus, the fewer the exceptions, the better for the national economy.

JAKES INTERVIEWED DURING VISIT TO E. SLOVAK REGION

LD082312 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, who are on a working visit in the East Slovak Region, visited Stara Lubovna and Presov today. In the Stara Lubovna District they inspected the fields of the united agricultural cooperative at Vysne Ruzbachy where they were interested in cattle-breeding. Next the visitors left for the fields of the united agricultural cooperative at Plavnica where they acquainted themselves with the results of both animal and plant production. Their first stop in Presov District was in the united agricultural cooperative at Sarieske Dravca. It was here that Comrade Milos Jakes was asked to give a brief interview to our correspondent, Tibor Szabol. [begin recording]

[Szabol] Comrade Secretary, what is the purpose of your visit here in the East Slovak Region?

[Jakes--in Czech] The visit has certain principal targets--in the first place to acquaint ourselves with the region's approach to safeguarding the conclusions of the 13th plenary session of the party Central Committee, and second to find out more about the progress of harvest work here and how a number of those problems which are typical of the East Slovak Region are being solved. We have been interested above all in questions regarding animal production and here, in the Presov District, we have taken an interest in animal production and also in the questions regarding the further reclamation of agricultural land. This is a very serious problem. It means to change those already very heavily forested parts and return them to agriculture.

[Question] You witnessed one practical demonstration at Sarisske Dravce.

[Answer] Yes, comrades here in the cooperative demonstrated to us the technology they have at their disposal and one can say that they have invented certain devices which make it possible to make rapid progress in the clearing of this heavily forested soil--good quality progress can be made so that in the near future the area can be restored to agricultural use. Otherwise one can say that we have met everywhere with an active approach to the fulfillment of those tasks which are faced by agriculture, and with the fact that they understand that the chief problem we face is to guarante the fodder basis and, above all, cattle breeding. Here in the East Slovak Region this is--owing to the light soils--a rather topical issue. As regards harvest work, that is progressing well; naturally there are problems everywhere with uneven ripening and so on. It is necessary to appreciate that these two districts will belong to those which will meet the requirements in the production of grain, and this is particularly import since owing to the climatic conditions this will not be quite the same in all districts of our republic. [end recording]

COLOTKA PRESENT AT YOUTH FESTIVITY 8 AUGUST

LD082146 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The 23d Youth Climb of the Rysy Range in the high Tatras started today--one of the most important activities of the Czechoslovak Union of Socialist Youth. Present at the festive opening in Tatranska Lomnica was a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Federal Central Committee of the National Front headed by Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee and Slovak premier.

BRIEF

ETHIOPIAN TRADE UNIONISTS--On 4 August a delegation of the General Federation of Ethiopian trade unions (AETJ) led by the organization's chairman, M. Yimer, arrived in Prague at the invitation of the Central Trade Union Council. During its sojourn in the CSSR the AETU delegation will aquaint itself with the activity and current tasks of the revolutionary trade union movement and will discuss with the representatives of the Central Trade Union Council the possibilities for further developing contacts and cooperation between the two trade union organizations. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

COUNTERFEIT FOREIGN CURRENCIES--It is only natural that the state bank regulates the sale of foreign currency. Certain individuals, however, are seeking to obtain more foreign currency in an illicit manner. This is in violation of the law but, what is more, it is risky in other ways as well. Lately a number of foreigners have tried to put large quantities of counterfeit U.S. dollars, West German marks, Dutch guilders, Italian lira and other currencies on the market. Members of the national security corps have managed to act in time in most cases and thus prevent our citizens from suffering losses. But they may not be successful every time. What is more, the counterfeit currencies are very good and, in addition to the damage suffered, the purchaser may well end up with problems and complications in the country concerned where he may try to use the forged banknotes. [Excerpt] [Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 6 Aug 79 LD]

PAPER REJECTS WESTERN 'COUNSEL' ON GDR ECONOMY

AU081250 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 7 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Klaus Wilczynski comment: "Why They Are Puzzling Their Heads Over Our Problems"]

[Text] One is driven to tears over how they care for us. There is no day under the rare summer sun without some imperialist media, especially of the FRG, letting the light of their counsel shine on us. They just know it all--how we should manage our economy or handle our legislation. They write out freedom prescriptions and puzzle their heads over our affairs with "expert opinions" in an omniscient manner.

The opponent has visibly sharpened the ideological class struggle. If it were up to him he would "improve" the GDR to the point of improving its socialist system into nonexistence. The convincing achievements and the creative popular discussion on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of our republic is a major reason for the viciously orchestrated campaign against us. The present campaign is, so to speak, the opponent's contribution to socialism.

Countless times they have diagnosed the GDR as having no perspective and at best granted it a pitiful existence in poverty and isolation. Despite such prognoses our socialist state is healthy and full of vitality. It enjoys high esteem the world over. Its political and economic relations, even with the leading capitalist industrial states, are continually expanding. The GDR "improvers" want to disturb that continuous development.

Millions of working people score outstanding achievements for the GDR's further success in the competition on the occasion of the 30th anniversary. Imperialism wants to force its pessimism on them. But in our country there is every reason for optimism. Three decades of the GDR, stated Erich Honecker at the 10th SED Central Committee meeting, are proof of our people's great capacity for economic achievement and their high standard of living. Such development was not easy. Nobody needs to tell us that problems will have to be solved in the further shaping of the developed socialist society which require the dedication of all our forces. "Nothing will keep us from discussing that frankly," said Erich Honecker. Such a creative discussion leading to action is currently underway.

By our efforts for greater work efficiency, we draw consequences from changes in the international market and rising prices for raw materials and energy resources in our path of full employment, public welfare and stability. The imperialists want to interfere in order to disturb. What counsel could those give who simply put all the burdens arising from the changed situation in the world economy on the working people's back so that the rich can continue getting ever richer?

It is precisely that and the question as to why things are different in the GDR which the people are not supposed to consider. The citizens of the FRG, where there are almost 800,000 unemployed and where the crisis of democracy is one of the worst, are supposed to puzzle their heads over our problems instead. Many thanks! We know what and who is behind the ideological offensive against us.

Our people, under the party's leadership, have achieved great things in three decades in the shaping of socialist society. That enables us to continue to solve all questions in a tested manner on the firm base of our achievements.

HAMBURG DPA: GDR RADIO WARNS AGAINST OVEROPTIMISM ON ECONOMY

LD081304 Hamburg DPA in German 1148 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Radio GDR has warned the population against "wrongly assessing" the GDR economic situation. The problems facing the GDR as a result of the increase in the cost of raw materials and the external economic difficulties are "really very great," the station stressed, according to Information Bureau West on Wednesday.

In order to be able to import the same goods as the previous year, the GDR this year had to come up with much more than an additional 4 billion valuta marks. These are not mere words but "rock-hard facts" to which one should not close one's eyes. According to Radio GDR, "wrong assessments of our situation still exist" among the population. More information should thus be given regarding the gravity of the situation and more thought given to it.

BRIEFS

NAVY FORMATION RETURN--After a voyage of 1,200 nautical miles in the Baltic Sea the coastal vessel Berlin and the training ship Wilhelm Pieck were welcomed with military ceremonies in the home port of Rostock on Thursday [2 August]. The formation of ships of the People's Navy commanded by Adm Wilhelm Ehm, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the People's Navy, had paid an official naval visit to the Soviet Union and, together with Polish comrades in arms, had participated in the festivities on Soviet Navy Day in the port of Tallinn. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Aug 79 p 2 AU]

HARVEST REPORTS--By this Sunday [5 August] cooperative farmers and agricultural workers had collected grain from 671,000 hectares; that is more than one-quarter of the area under that crop in the GDR. The harvesting collectives used the weekend mainly for the harvesting of rye and oil crops. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Aug 79 p 1 AU]--By 6 August the harvesting collectives in the GDR had harvested grain on 28.7 percent of the cultivated area. Rape, which is primarily cultivated in the northern bezirke of the republic, had been harvested on one-third of the sown area. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 79 p 1 AU]

GASPAR SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AT UJPEST RALLY

LD090250 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] At a workers rally in the United Incandescent, delegates of the Ujpest factory and district met Sandor Gaspar, MSZMP Politburo member and general secretary of the National Trade Union Council. After the opening speech by Mrs Sandor Vadas, secretary of the party committee of United Incadescent, Sandor Gaspar first spoke about our economic situation:

[Begin recording] An accurate evaluation of the situation is of paramount importance in shaping realpolitik. Only in this way can we determine and formulate tasks correctly. We must not think in extremes. There is no place for government optimism, but neither do dark glasses afford the correct optics, the correct point of view. What then is the economic situation of our country now? It can be said decidedly and unequivocally that our national economy is a developing and healthy economy. It is a national economy that has to struggle with many difficulties. The national economy now has the capacity to bear a burden; it is able to meet certain demands and needs. We will try, with all our strength, to fulfill the main objectives of our current 5-year plan; we have more provisions for this. The national economy is dynamic; because even under such world economic conditions, production is growing, national income is growing, and we are able to implement our investments according to plan. We have not had to introduce any drastic emergency measures even in this world economic situation, and in all probability we will not introduce any such drastic emergency measures if we set about solving the tasks seriously, and if everybody takes his own work seriously. We need not be unnecessarily proud, we must keep up this standard of living, we must maintain this standard of living. More precisely, we have to create the conditions in order to enable us to advance further, to improve the country further, so that our lives will be more beautiful and complete.

We have said that our national economy is young, its development is healthy, but it is struggling with difficulties. When we say that the national economy must constantly renew itself, then first and foremost we mean that there has to be a constant striving to better the economy, in the main to produce goods which can be produced economically and which are marketable. Trading, the exchange of goods, is not a system of humanitarian interaction. Personal likes and preferences here are of no account. Both on the international and the domestic market very strict rules apply, and the work of the economy must be carried out by observing these rules. Here there is not even time for a moment's respite.

I remember Comrade (?Mikoyan)--he was then still the deputy prime minister of the USSR--he was here in Hungary on official discussions, and people dealing with these issues in Hungary at that time said to Comrade (?Mikoyan): We have some 15 or 20 railway engines still here; please also take these. Because during the course of that year it was indicated that for the next year no more engines would be needed, they would not know what to do with them. Comrade (?Mikoyan) was a very, very witty man; he said: All right, comrades, we will take the 15 engines. But help us, come to Moscow, let us together enlarge the traffic museum, because that is the only place where we can put the 15 engines.

One of the problems of our national economy is the fact that industrial development in Hungary started at a time when the European market was completely empty. Then it was possible to sell everything. That is not the situation now. Now we must adapt more to the given demands. That, therefore, is why we must concern ourselves with the ability of the Hungarian economy to renew itself even faster than heretofore. We have not been able to solve our material and labor problems. In the last 10 years there have been considerably more jobs than there was actual labor. There have been misunderstandings here, too, because every economic expert worth his salt--when the issue of development came up--kept citing the labor shortage as the obstacle factor.

A certain time had to elapse before it became clear in everybody's mind that a labor shortage is not a viable claim, because a country can have a shortage in many things, but there is never a shortage of labor, there never can be such a shortage within a country, because there is always as much labor as there is [as heard] and one must calculate upon that amount. Well, this has an effect morally, too, on the whole of public life, because it worsens work discipline, it makes one's workplace of no value. We know that from this factory, too, which has been able to stand its ground even during this strained economic situation, and which has up until now been able to adapt to demands--and still is able to do so--more than 1,000 people left in a year. This would not be a problem on its own, for these are all Hungarian citizens, who went to a place where they did more work and also earned more. Even in this case, we would have to alter the situation; because we cannot meet the growing demands in such a way. [end recording]

[Announcer] After this Sandor Gaspar dealt with some issues concerning the standard of living and with the effect of the price rises in certain strata of society.

[begin recording] The political leadership also had to fight its own battle before it resolved itself to raising consumer prices. [word indistinct] our government is aware of the fact that this has created a new situation in the policy of living standards. Every aspect of this will have to be examined, and at a given time measures will have to be put into effect in order to reduce the deleterious effects on the population as much as possible.

Former conceptions, our conceptions about socialism, naively did not allow for a frequent or significant rise in consumer prices under socialist conditions. We had a declared program that the decisive means of raising the standard of living under socialist conditions is the reduction of consumer prices.

Well, we had a somewhat naive conception of the whole affair. Life does not bear this out. And the test of our scientific weltanschauung is always put to practice. Today it is a recognized fact in every socialist country that in the current world economic situation not even consumer prices can be considered stable. Under socialist conditions raising consumer prices is justified if production expenditures increases significantly and over a considerable period, because this influences the country's ability to pay.

The other reason is: If the state wants to increase its own income. The third reason is: If it wants to regulate consumption. All three reasons together apply now. And the three reasons are also connected; they apply jointly.

Going back to the question: Then why did the government not take measures? Comrades, the fact is that the government has financial means to maneuver. What this means is that the manufacture of a group of products may not always be profitable and another group is manufactured at a loss. And one could take out of one pocket and put into another. When this can no longer be done, then there is an end to science. Then one must resort to other means. In the end a situation evolves such as we are now witnessing. But I say once again that one must be careful with the components of the standard of living, and here we will have to consider what our living standard should be in the future.

Formerly both theory and practice said that there are relatively low wages, a low level of prices, and low supply. These will now change. The level of consumer prices will change, will increase, supply will also grow, and this will create a new situation. We must not be frightened about the components of the standard of living. The essential thing is that the standard of living, always adapting to given conditions, must still develop. In our country's system, before deciding on any fundamental issue, the government asks for the opinion of the trade unions. Now also before the decision was made, we debated, and also strove for compromise. In the last resort, being aware of our present situation, the trade unions were also of the opinion that there is a need for these measures. Because the interests of the individual are important, the interests of groups also matter a great deal. But here we must pay attention to the prime interests of society, because individual and group interests can only be represented on social foundations. Therefore, there was a need for these measures, and the Hungarian trade unions agreed to these measures.

In connection with shaping the standard of living I will mention only two things, which have an immediate effect on the various social strata. First of all, concerning the matter of housing. This severely affects young workers who are raising a family. Few state homes are being built. The installments on these dearer homes are bigger, and now the upkeep of homes is also going up. It is to be feared--unfortunately already many moral barriers have been breached--the young people want to get a home at any cost and they assume burdens beyond their strength. So, we must follow this process carefully and must help them as much as the situation allows.

Another category is that of subletting. It is obvious that tenants will pass onto subtenants all the burdens, all the expenses of energy, heating and everything else. And the costs, which even up to now have been usurious, will now grow even more. In the last resort what would be helpful is if we can have so many dwellings that nobody will be forced to live in rented accomodations. Until then we must follow this situation attentively; we will have to help here too. We will have to see with what methods, with what means we can be of assistance. [end recording]

[Announcer] In the next part of his speech Sandor Gaspar spoke about the economic tasks which await solutions, those on which depend the maintenance, even the raising, of our standard of living.

[begin recording] First of all I would like to briefly deal with the problems of leadership. We must go on increasing the independence of plants, and also their sense of responsibility. Neither can achieve anything without the other.

At the same time, the chief economic processes must be controlled better than heretofore; there must be concrete leadership. And every leader, in whatever unit he works, wherever he works in an industrial plant, an institute or office, must be required to carry out the work he was placed there to do decently, honestly and more effectively than before. We must put an end to everything that is not useful, that does not serve our objectives, that does not strengthen the national economy. We must eradicate every unnecessary thing from our lives; we must lead, live and think a little more rationally. The leadership must create a more complete harmony than before between labor and jobs. Under socialist conditions we ensure jobs for everyone.

But nobody can guarantee, even under socialist conditions, that he can work where he likes and as he likes. He must work where he is needed. Today there is still large anarchy in this field. There is much coming and going. In essence a modern migration of peoples is in progress.

I do not deal in prophecies. But it still occurs today that one can earn money without working. [Words indistinct] and we shall have to repeat the old saying, when the old publican on his deathbed disclosed a great secret to his son; the great secret was: My son, you must recognize, you must understand, that wine can be made from grapes as well! In our translation, comrades, this says that money can be earned with work as well, and only with work, from now on. And the better, the more work, the more money that can be earned.

Some figures are now known concerning state income this year deriving from this rise in consumer prices. Not even 4 billion forints. The losses of last year, arising from the payment of more wages, losses due to scrap, and various other losses due to lack of discipline, amount to much more than 4 billion.

A few years ago we were in the FRG, in Hamburg. Ikarus buses were introduced into Hamburg traffic service. The burgermeister said that for some occasions they are not as good as the Mercedes, though it is true they are somewhat cheaper. That is why we bought them. Then he noticed that our national consciousness was being aroused a little [short break in transmission] Why can they not make good shoes. He told us that a Hungarian firm, not the Upjest one, not even a Budapest firm, but from somewhere else, has just sent a big consignment to the FRG. They unpacked it, looked at it, packed it up and sent it back, because it was junk. What was junk about it? He said that the last phase of manufacture, in which the stiffener is stuck in, in a semicircle, this part opened up like a rose. When they unwrapped it, it just curled up. When we came back home I sought out the person responsible and talked to him, and notice also the kind of language we use. I now more or less understand this Hungarian language, but sometimes when I listen--it occurs even on the radio--I do not understand what they are talking about. I asked the director: Friend, how could such a thing happen, that you send an export consignment and then get it back again? He explained to me: well, you know, capacity and volume...and he gives me this cant, if you pardon the expression. I just listened to him. I said, why did you send junk? No, he said. So I ask: Why send junk? Volume is one thing, capacity is something else. Why did you not glue it properly? Because of the glue.... So I ask: What about the glue? The glue was bad. My dear comrade, why did you use it then? Because of the volume.... Never mind the volume, why did you use it? Why did you not wait another fortnight when you would have had better glue? They knew, they knew precisely that they were doing bad work. Today one can not work like that. [passage indistinct]

Everybody gets from society as much as he contributes. [end recording]

[Announcer] In the final part of his speech Sandor Gaspar spoke specially about the workplace, and socialist democracy.

[begin recording] We must continue to uphold workers' rights and we must also call them to account for their duties. [Words indistinct] workplace democracy must be developed constantly.

We must create a situation in which every small and big issue, vital issue, must become a public matter, a public affair. These tasks, of which we now speak, comrades, must be solved not by the leadership, the top leadership, or middle leadership. No, these must be solved jointly by the 4 and one half million salary-earning, wage-earning people. And everybody must contribute his own worth so that we may advance, maintain what we have and progress further towards raising the standard of living, on the basis of the development of the economy. [end recording]

[Announcer] Sandor Gaspar's speech was followed by speeches from the floor.

KADAR RECEIVES PORTUGUESE CP'S ALVARO CUNHAL

LD081246 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar has met the general secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP]. Alvaro Cunhal arrived in Hungary for a rest at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee. Janos Kadar and Alvaro Cunhal surveyed the most important events in world politics and the evolution of the international communist and workers movement. They also reaffirmed the fact that the relations of the MSZMP and the PCP will continue to be developed on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

MSZMP'S NEMETH, MAROTHY VISIT YOUTH CAMP AT LAKE BALATON

LD082010 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 8 (MTI)--The participants of the European Children's Festival currently staying at the Zanka pioneers' town by Lake Balaton in west Hungary, received Karoly Nemeth, member of the Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party on Wednesday. On the arts day, he got acquainted with the rich programme of the children's festival and with the happy camping life of youngsters from 34 countries.

During the visit he was accompanied by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ). The visitors were welcomed by leading officials of the Zanka town KISZ, pioneers' organization and workers of the pioneers' town.

Mrs. Istvan Szucs, general secretary of the Hungarian Pioneers' Organization, briefed the guests about the pioneers' town, covering some 220 hectares, whose foundation stone was laid just ten years back. She spoke about the events held so far within the European Children's Festival, being attended by 3,000 children, as well as about its forthcoming programmes.

Nemeth called at the friendship center and saw an exhibition consisting of best drawings of the solidarity poster contest held in the pioneers' town. He also saw an album depicting the camp's life, pioneers' stadium and sport-hall. Soviet, Finnish, GDR and Hungarian pioneers showed their living quarters and a pioneers' brass band from the GDR gave a concert. Lithuanian pioneers entertained the HSWP Central Committee secretary with a folk-dance programme.

Finally, Karoly Nemeth had a friendly talk with leaders of the pioneers' town and with organizers of the European Children's Festival.

NEMES VISITS BUDAPEST 15TH DISTRICT 8 AUGUST

LD090036 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Dezso Nemes, MSZMP Politburo member and chief editor of NEPSZABADSAG, visited Budapest's 15th district. At the Rakospalota party committee he was briefed on the life of the district, and later he paid a visit to the power works repair and maintenance enterprise and the agricultural machine spare parts trading enterprise. In the afternoon Dezso Nemes held an activists' meeting on foreign and domestic political issues.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO KAMPUCHEA--Hungary's new ambassador to Kampuchea has presented his letters of credence. Alfred Almasi was received by Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean Government. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0330 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD]

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

LD082252 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A group of congressmen from the U.S. House of Representatives, headed by the House leader of the Democratic majority John Brademas, has ended its visit to Warsaw. The American congressmen have held talks with Poland's Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz and the Deputy Foreign Minister Marian Dobrosielski. Polish-American economic cooperation was high on the agenda of subjects discussed, as well as international issues, particularly disarmament and halting the arms race.

PZPR'S BABIUCH RECEIVES FRENCH CP OFFICIAL

LD072154 Warsaw PAP in English 2119 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Aug, PAP--At the invitation of the PUWP CC, a member of the French Communist Party Political Bureau, Gustave Ansart, is now staying in Poland on holiday.

The French guest had a meeting with a PUWP CC Political Bureau member, CC Secretary Edward Babiuch. Some issues of interest for both parties were discussed.

SZYDLAK MEETS WITH VISITING GDR DEPUTY PREMIER 2 AUGUST

AU072038 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[Summary] GDR Deputy Premier Gerhard Weiss who visited Warsaw on 2 August met with Jan Szydlak, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier, and discussed with him Poland-GDR economic and scientific-technical cooperation and the current problems interesting the two countries.

ALGERIAN TU SECRETARY MEETS WITH TRADE UNION OFFICIAL

AU071552 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 6 Aug 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text] Warsaw--Mieczyslaw Grad, secretary of the Central Trade Union Council, met with Benlakhdar Tayeb, secretary of the Algerian TU Center--the UGTA. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the sides discussed the current tasks of trade unions and the lines of cooperation between the Polish and Algerian trade union movements.

Benlakhdar Tayes praised the achievements of People's Poland, stressing the importance of the experience of the Polish workers class for the working people in other countries which have chosen the socialist road of development. The sides agreed that Polish-Algerian cooperation, which is favorably developing in many areas, will be enhanced by the further strengthening of trade union contacts. The UGTA secretary invited the Central Trade Union Council to pay an official visit to Algeria next year. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

JABLONSKI VISITS PLOCK VOIVODSHIP 7 AUGUST

LD072318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the State Council, spent today in Plock Voivodship. In Gorzewo, parish of Gostynin, at the site of the new scout center, Henryk Jablonski, accompanied by Chief Scout Jerzy Wojciechowski and administrators of the voivodship led by Tadeusz Kruk, secretary of the party voivodship committee in Plock, and Karol Gawlowski, the voivode of Plock, met the young people attending the training and recreation camp.

The Gorzewo center is being built at the initiative of the voivodship Council of Friends of Scouting in connection with the July anniversary of People's Poland and is one of six to be built in the Plock Voivodship. During the meeting there was a display of scout songs and games. Next, in the Luszyn farm in Pacyna Parish Henryk Jablonski was acquainted with the progress of the harvest and visited farmers working in the field on the harvest of wheat. Good harvest organization has made it possible to gather the harvest by means of combines and to move grain and straw for fodder by lorries. The farm also has had considerable achievements in sheep breeding.

During his visit to Luszyn, Henryk Jablonski also visited a restored 19th-century palace part of which is now used as a hotel and also as accommodation for the farm staff.

PROGRESS IN GRAIN HARVEST IN ALL REGIONS REPORTED

LD081926 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The amount of grain still out on the fields is being reduced with each passing day. According to our reporters, nearly 3.6 million hectares of grain have been cut. Work is most advanced in the belt of central voivodships, in the western and southern voivodships, in Pomorze and Wielkopolska. Between 60 and 80 percent of the grain has been cut in Poland's central regions where between 40 and 50 percent of the grain has been removed. In some locations farmers have started to harvest wheat, oats and spring barley. However, in northeastern regions of Poland farmers have only just started to cut grain, but, according to our reports, harvest work there is much more advanced than at the same time in the past 2 years. As soon as grain is cleared, farmers start on first ploughing and sowing of aftercrops.

In northern Poland state and peasant farmers have started to sow winter rape. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, farmers plan to sow rape on about 600,000 hectares. So far seed agency enterprises have supplied more than 4,300 tons of rape seed.

PROBLEMS WITH RAIL TRANSPORTATION OF COAL REPORTED

LD081918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Delivering coal is at present our railway transport's priority task. Our railways last month carried 13.9 million tons of coal, that is, about 900,000 less than planned. Although railways succeeded in cutting down the amount of coal stored at minehead tipples, about (?400,000) tons is still waiting to be moved. In theory there are enough coal cars to meet our transport needs; in practice, however, considerably fewer cars than needed are reaching Silesia's waiting miners and railwaymen.

Parallel with the development of mechanical handling, the number of damaged cars has been dropping. Unhappily, very often the wrong kinds of mechanical equipment are being used. We must also stress that our railways' largest customers have the duty to repair cars within their own resources, but railwaymen complain that very often these repairs are temporary and do not insure continued serviceability.

VOIVODSHIP PEOPLE'S COUNCILS IMPLEMENTING LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

LD082158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] This year is the fourth in the current term in office of voivodship people's councils. It is at the same time the next to the last year of the implementation of the current plan for social and economic development of voivodships, the results of which will be decisive for the final results of the current 5-year plan, both in individual voivodships and the country as a whole.

This is why voivodship people's councils have been paying so much attention to their local development plans and to the main tasks arising from the Seventh PZPR Congress and second national party conference directives, and also from the 5-year plan for 1976-80. Voivodship people's councils have been paying considerable attention to the affairs of industrial development, agriculture, commerce, services, housing, transport, communications, urban and rural development and environmental protection. People's councils have been paying greater than hitherto attention to the development of local industrial undertakings of the small-scale manufacturing industry, water conservancy in agriculture and passenger transport.

Much time was spent at voivodship people's councils' meetings in dealing with the problems of health care and social welfare and improvement in the sanitary situation in voivodships. Joint sessions of neighboring voivodship people's councils have also been held.

Experience of recent years has shown that people's councils at voivodship level continually improve their work and in this way consolidate their standing among the community.

BRIEFS

USSR RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AID--The Soviet Union has carried out its undertaking to supply Poland with installations and materials for the main railway line presently under construction, which will link the Katowice steelworks with the Soviet border. The USSR has delivered rails, sleepers, railway hoists and flatcars, track-laying machines, bulldozers, tippers and other equipment worth R35 million. Soviet construction workers have built a railway bridge across the Bug 1 year ahead of schedule. They also built a 40 km section of the railway line linking Vladimir Volynskiy with the Polish border. The 396 km new main railway will carry Soviet trains with iron ore for the Katowice Steelworks and on the return journey coal, sulfur and other goods for the Soviet Union. When the second stage of its construction is completed, the Katowice steelworks will turn out 9 million tons of steel annually and will become Poland's largest metallurgical undertaking. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD]

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT SYRIA IN SECOND HALF OF AUGUST

AU081924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 8 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/8/1979--In the second half of August, 1979, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu will pay an official visit of friendship to the Syrian Arab Republic at the invitation of Hafiz al-Asad, secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic and of Mme Anisse al-Asad.

MOSCOW TU MEETING MARKS ROMANIAN MINERS REVOLT

AU090906 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Moscow 7 August--AGERPRES correspondent Mihai Corut reports: A meeting was held at the Moscow Regional Committee of the Light and Textile Industry Trade Unions--a member of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society--marking the 50th anniversary of the heroic struggles of the Lupeni miners and the 50th anniversary of the Romanian United Trade Unions Congress.

G. Semiyonova, chairman of the regional trade unions committee, I. Selivanova, chief researcher at the Institute of Economies of the International Socialist System of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Ioan Ene, first secretary at the Romanian Embassy in Moscow, spoke on the significance of the great revolutionary struggles of the Jiu Valley miners, which marked a heroic chapter in the chronicle of the Romanian workers' struggles, and on the circumstances in which the Romanian united trade unions held their congress in Timisoara. The speakers stressed the continuous development of Romanian-Soviet friendship and many-faceted cooperation, and the contribution made to the development of those relations by meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev.

BEJAN RECEIVES EGYPTIAN HOUSING MINISTER

AU081932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 8 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/8/1979--On August 8, Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, met with Mustafa Mutawalli, minister of housing of the Arab Republic of Egypt, now on a visit to Romania.

Aspects of the development of the Romanian-Egyptian economic cooperation in domains of joint interest and of the expansion of mutual commercial exchanges were approached during the interview.

CEAUSESCU BEGINS WORKING VISIT TO OLTENIA 9 AUGUST

AU090828 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 9 Aug 79 AU

[Excerpt] This morning, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania began a working visit to northern Oltenia.

The presidential aircraft, which left this morning from Otopeni Airport, landed in Craiova, where Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were met by Comrade Petre Preoteasa, first secretary of the Dolj County party committee and chairman of the county people's council, and by members of the county party committee and people's council.

The party secretary general is accompanied by Comrade Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, and Constantin Dascalescu. From Craiova Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his entourage left by helicopter for Gorj. The first stop was in the close neighborhood of the Turceni thermal power plant, where the guests "were met by Comrades Gheorghe Cioara, Virgil Trofin, Vasile Patilinet, Ilie Radulescu, and Nicolae Gavrilescu, first secretary of the Gorj County Party Committee."

DEVELOPMENT, USE OF HYDROPOWER, COAL INTENSIFIED

AU081105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 8 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/8/1979--This year, Romania will produce over 70 thousand million kwh electric power and about 48.5 million GCAL thermal energy. The electric power output produced by thermo-power stations functioning with coal will increase in 1979 by more than 60 per cent and consequently the natural gas consumption will decrease. This tendency will continue in 1980 as well when Romania's electric power will reach, according to estimations, 74 thousand million kwh.

Alongside her concern for increasing the electric power output, Romania gives special attention to reducing power consumption.

Starting 1970, when the oil barrel sold 1.30 dollars, Romania initiated an intense activity for the implementation of the guidelines set by the Eleventh Congress of the RCP which stipulated, among other things, a rational balance between oil extraction and reserves, the increase of the level of its recovery from deposits, the replacement of oil and gas with lo-quality solid fuels in thermo-power stations as well as the acceleration of the rate of building hydro-power stations. Therefore, ten years ago, Romania already had a clear view on the energy field. It was not accidentally that she frontally approached a wide-embracing programme of capitalizing the potential of inland or border rivers, building hydro-power stations on the Danube, Olt, Arges, Somes and Sebes; it was not without reason that she urgented the building of strong thermo-power stations such as Rogojelu and Turceni, which make use of lo-quality coal.

A decade ago, Romania already started ample investigations for tapping and capitalizing bituminous schists. The research on the deposit at Anina, for instance, was completed a long time ago; moreover, a 1,000 mw thermo-power station is under construction there. This year completed will be the geological researches on the deposit at Doman which, together with that at Anina, will contribute with 15-16.5 million tons annually to the development of the energy raw material base, according to the provisions of the directives of the Twelfth RCP Congress whose draft was submitted for public debate.

Recently, the draft energy programme was elaborated and submitted for public debate; this programme sets out from the necessity that in the next decade Romania should become self-sufficient in fuel and energy.

By 1985 the share of coal in the production of electric power will grow from 30 to 60 per cent.

The programme for Romania's economic and social development in the first half of the next decade provides for the accentuated extraction of coal which is to reach 33-38.3 million net tons of coal, of which 85 per cent lignite. In other words, the coal output will increase threefold while the lignite fourfold. In order to attain these objectives, most of geological researches in new periometers [as received] or in those under exploitation were already completed. Romania is now able to open new mining centres. Besides the well-known basins, Schitu Golesti, Baraolt (lignite), Comanesti and Tebea (brown coal), Petrosani (pitcoal) new ones will be opened in Oltenia and Vilcea, in the Baraolt depression as well as in Bihor and Salaj, zones which were given priority in geological research. The Oltenia Basin will hold a big share, its production increasing threefold.

Worth mentioning is the fact that until the year 2000 Romania will fully capitalize the available hydro-power potential; until the end of 1985 she will have a 660 mw installed power in nuclear-electric stations so that by the end of our century she will reach about 10,000 mw.

AGERPRES OUTLINES DEVELOPMENT OF HYDROPOWER RESOURCES

AU081110 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 8 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/8/1979--The Iron Gates hydropower station has fulfilled these days the production plan for the first four years of the 1976-1980 five-year plan period. It is estimated that by the end of this year the Danubean Hydropower Station will additionally supply some two thousand million kwh electric power to the national grid. Worth mentioning is that the hydropower station, which was put into operation in 1972, is jointly exploited by Romania and Yugoslavia, having an installed power for each of them of 1,050 mw and an annual output of 5.75 thousand million kwh.

The achievements of the Danubean Hydropower Station are part of the efforts Romania makes towards increasing the hydropower share in the structure of the electric power output and reducing hydro-carbon consumption in this field. Thus, according to the provisions of an important draft document, now under public debate, in 1980 hydropower output will represent 17.6 per cent of the overall energy output of the country, continuing to grow to 20 per cent in 1985 and to 24 per cent in 1990. In 2000, as the draft programme provides for, Romania will completely use to her advantage her hydropower potential, estimated to be of approximately 38 thousand million kwh per year. With regard to the Danube, the same document assesses that until 1990 the action of harnessing the river will come to an end, conditions being thus provided for fully using its hydropower potential. [sentence as received]

In this respect, Romania expands her collaboration with the other Danubean states--Yugoslavia and Bulgaria--and will also start building hydropower stations on the Romanian side of theriver exclusively. Her collaboration with Yugoslavia which started with their building the Iron Gates I complex continues now with the 80 km Iron Gates II hydropower and navigation system downstream the Danube. The new system, which is to be commissioned in 1983, will have an over 400 mw installed power, producing some 1.2 thousand million kwh per year for each of them.

Exploitation of the Danube's hydropower resources also started in the Romanian-Bulgarian sector by the building of the Turnu Magurele-Nikopol, which will have an installed power of about 800 mw. Likewise, a hydropower station will be built at Cernavoda, in the Romanian sector of the river, which is part of the Danube-Black Sea Canal hydropower and navigation system, envisaged to be commissioned in 1982.

Concurrently, Romania performs ample operations for completely harnessing some rivers with high potential like the Olt, Somes, Arges, Siret, Sebes and others.

CONSUMER GOODS FAIR OPENS IN BUCHAREST 3 AUGUST

AU031410 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1140 GMT 3 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/8/1979--The tenth consumer goods sample fair opened in Bucharest on August 3. A traditional expression of economic activity, the fair displays the achievements scored in economy, in ustry and trade.

Over 200,000 assortments of products most of which new or redesigned products, are exhibited in the 21 pavilions covering an area 42,000 sq. m. The fair is another means of promoting products which capitalize best the raw materials and have superior functional and aesthetic characteristics. Exhibited are only the goods for which manufacturing and selling conditions in 1980 are ensured.

As regards the diversification of production worth mentioning are some novelties: water boilers using solar energy, as well as electrotechnical products of low energy consumption. Footwear, garments, leather products using mostly substitutes of natural raw materials are also exhibited.

The programme of the fair also includes activities for testing the demand, the conclusion of contracts for the marketable stock, the conclusion of contracts for export, round tables, symposiums, conferences, interviews of representatives of customers, specialists in industry and trade and visitors. The testing of the customers' preferences is done not only by means of the 150,000 questionaires, but also by selling goods at the units arranged within the exhibition areas as well as at 32 big stores in Bucharest and all over the country. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1300 GMT on 3 August reports that this fair was opened by Deputy Prime Minister Janos Fazekas]

BRIEFS

PANAMA PEOPLE'S PARTY OFFICIAL--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/8/1979--Luther Thomas, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the People's Party of Panama, paid a visit of friendship to Romania over July 29-August 8, 1979 at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 8 Aug 79 AU]

BOOK EXHIBITION IN USSR--Within the framework of events marking the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation day, a Romanian book exhibition is on display in the Soviet Union, in Novogorod, from 19-25 July. More than 1,200 sociopolitical, scientific, technical and art books are on display. In August the exhibition will then be opened in the city of Riga. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Jul 79 p 5 AU]

ZAGREB VJESNIK REJECTS SOVIET, BLOC PRESS ATTACKS

AU081535 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 4 Aug 79 p 16 AU

[From Zeljko Brihta "Highlights of the Week" column: "Attacks"]

[Text] The leading Soviet dailies, PRAVDA, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA and TRUD have published a report entitled "In Whose Interest Is This," in which the Belgrade correspondent of the Soviet news agency TASS says that speeches by Mao Zedong, Hua Guofeng and other politicians and many documents as well, have been published in the journal MARKSIZAM U SVIJETU issued by the Yugoslav newspaper publishing enterprise Komunist.

The speeches and documents, it is said, "contain numerous malicious Chinese attacks on the Soviet Union and the CPSU," and the report concludes with the question: "Who benefits from the publication of anti-Soviet materials of Chinese origin?" The TASS report has been published under the same title by all the Sofia newspapers. The Czechoslovak news agency CTK also cited the TASS report and issued an almost identical story, while the leading Czechoslovak daily RUDE PRAVO carried it under its own title "Anti-Soviet Attacks on the Pages of the Yugoslav Press."

The aforementioned correspondent and newspapers do not like the fact that the Yugoslav journal advises the readers to conclude for themselves "which positions are identical with the Chinese ones, which are close to them and which are different." One can assume that they would only like it when the Yugoslav journal and the Yugoslav press in general would publish only what is said and written about China in the Soviet Union (not to say "anti-Chinese materials of Soviet origin") and also order their readers to accept these positions on the world and politics as their own views.

Obviously only one truth--their own--exists for the newspapers that want to order around the publishing policy of other foreign newspapers and journals--well, let them keep it.

GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT CABRAL ARRIVES IN DUBROVNIK

LD081920 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1824 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Dubrovnik--Luis Cabral, president of the Council of State of Guinea-Bissau, arrived in Dubrovnik this evening.

President Luis Cabral and his associates, who are to have a short working vacation in our country at the invitation of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito, were met and greeted at Dubrovnik airport by Bozidar Bukumiric, Yugoslav ambassador to Guinea-Bissau, and Ranko Vilus, head of protocol in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

MALI FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 11-15 AUGUST

LD082014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1641 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 8 (TANJUG)--Foreign Minister of the Republic of Mali Alioune Blondin Beye will pay an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia from August 11 to 15. The visit takes place at the invitation of Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON YUGOSLAV-DUTCH ECONOMIC TALKS

LD081934 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 8 (TANJUG)--Vice President of the Federal Executive Council Gojko Ubiparip and Dutch Minister of Finance Frans Andriessen met here today to discuss economic cooperation between the two countries with a view to a better balancing of their exchange.

The discussion covered especially some questions outstanding in commodity exchange, industrial cooperation, tourism and other fields of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Netherlands. In this context the need was noted for seeking solutions in a more lasting foundation and acceptable to both sides.

Considerable attention was paid to the possibilities of resolving the questions hampering the signing of a Yugoslav-EEC agreement.

XINHUA DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO CROATIA

LD082144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Zagreb--The XINHUA delegation which, headed by XINHUA Director Zeng Toa, is on an official visit in our country at the invitation of TANJUG, ended its stay today in the Socialist Republic of Croatia. During its time here, the delegation held talks in the republican editorial office of TANJUG on the place and role of this editorial office in the overall information service.

During its stay in Croatia, the delegation visited certain other places in addition to Split and Zagreb, and had several meetings with representatives of the socio-political and economic life of this republic.

DIPLOMATS REDRAFTING CUBAN DOCUMENTS FOR NONALINED SUMMIT

AU081630 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Text] United Nations, 6 August, TANJUG--It has been learned in the circles of the nonalined countries in the UN headquarters that their diplomats have been actively occupied with an exchange of views on the draft documents which the nonalined movement will present to the world at the next summit in Havana. Some sources allow the possibility that proposals to amend the draft of the final document may officially emerge from these consultations. The draft has been in the hands of all the members of the nonalined movement since the beginning of last month. It was written by Cuba as the host country of the sixth summit.

Judging by the details from various circles accessible at this time, it appears that these consultations embrace a broad range of questions connected with the principles and aims of nonalinement. The sources most frequently use the words "original principles" in this connection. By this one means the positions built into the foundations which brought world respect to this broad movement of independence and sovereignty, and also caused it to constantly spread to new areas and countries and to become a world movement.

The Asian views, for instance, stress in this respect the definition of the concept of nonalinement as an alternative to the blocs and to the rivalry of the big powers, and in this light, the strengthening of independence and freedom of action of the nonalined policy. [paragraph continues]

This is what one wants to say clearly and to put into the document. The nonbloc alternative, those participating in these consultations recall, is linked like an umbilical cord to the birth of the nonalined movement.

Some sources indicate the occurrences of the nonbloc nature being "narrowed down" in some interpretations, for instance, in such a way that things are reduced to "pacts" or the nonparticipation in military alliances with pact members exclusively in the context of rivalry. Such a narrowing down, it is said, in fact allows alliance with the bloc forces, unless they are in the context of rivalry with the other bloc.

The final documents of the past summits are clear and precise when speaking about the nonbloc nature of the nonalined movement. Such clarity cannot now be jeopardized.

The "original principles" are the most talked about, in one way or another. As some people observe, "there are no problems here, but a problem may arise when the original principles are accorded interpretations in some places which are not original but even suggest some essential changes in the nature and goals of nonalinement."

As has been learned, the discussions on what should be said in the final document are simultaneously accompanied by analyses and interpretations of what the main act in Havana should not contain. Some people, for instance, say that the final document "could not and should not" be "a message of confrontation" with the people of this or that geographic region or with the countries of this or that internal system.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC ADOPTS DOCUMENT ON COLLECTIVE WORK

AU081550 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[Fehmija Nikocevic report]

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 1 August--At its last session, on 28 July this year, the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina adopted draft tasks of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative on promoting collective work and responsibility and on introducing a 1-year mandate of president, or rather chairman. This document, the whole text of which OSLOBODJENJE published on Thursday [2 August], represents, as is assessed, a concretization of the positions and conclusions of the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Historic Path

In view of the fact that the further development of socialist self-management, or rather the strengthening of the authority of the workers class, working people and citizens vitally depends on a successful implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative on developing collective work and responsibility, the Presidium calls on all working people and citizens organzied in their sociopolitical and social organizations, self-managing organizations and organs to include themselves in the discussions on the draft tasks and to make their contribution to finding and implementing solutions which will as completely as possible express the substance of Comrade Tito's initiative and contribute to the further overall socialist self-managing development of the republic. The public debate will last until mid-September so that this document could then be adopted at a session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Bosnia-Hercegovina has gained its own experience in developing collective work and responsibility. The conclusions of the Ninth session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina devoted to promoting the substance, method and coordination of work of the leaderships of the sociopolitical organizations, state and self-managing organs and the implementation of these conclusions made a special contribution to this. Significant progress has been made in promoting democratic relations and in realizing the role of the organized socialist forces, in strengthening and asserting the responsibility of self-managing institutions for a more effective implementation of their function, in the further building of unity in the League of Communists on all principled questions of policy and practice and in strengthening the role and responsibility of the working people and citizens in implementing their vital interests.

Analyses on promoting the substance, method and coordination of work of leaderships of the sociopolitical organizations, state and self-managing organs have undoubtedly confirmed that the substance and method of work of the organs and organizations of the League of Communists from the basic organization to the Central Committee have been significantly advanced. The League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina increasingly discusses the most topical ideopolitical questions on the development of socialist self-managing relations, the functioning of the delegate system and material development. It wages an organized action on realizing these tasks, All that contributes to an increase in the political respect and influence in the League of Communists in general.

The present organization of communists in the commune, this document claims, does not sufficiently encourage the direct influence and organized activity of communists in the delegations, in social councils and in the executive, management and other organs. Therefore, self-initiative and responsibility for the situation and relations in one's own circle is insufficiently developed in a number of organizations, and a number of problems are appearing in the political communication from the basic organization toward the organs of the League of Communists.

The basic direction of activities in overcoming this situation in the communal organizations of the League of Communists is directed toward enriching the content of work, toward developing internal democratic relations and such methods of work which will strengthen the action unity and capability of members and basic organizations to perceive the problems in time as they arise.

Struggle for Collective Work

Past practice points to the conclusion that there is no need to change the 2-year election mandate for secretaries and secretariat members of the basic organizations of the League of Communists. Attention should be paid to the election and manner of work of the Secretariat members of the basic organizations, the developing of collective activity and to a greater responsibility for secretaries and Secretariat members for the work of basic organizations, for a more complete inclusion of all members in the activities in the basic organization, for a coordination of work of the delegates and delegations of the basic organization of the League of Communists and other institutions of the League of Communists and the system.

A number of difficulties and weaknesses are appearing in the communal conferences of the League of Communists in a practical implementation of the orientations on strengthening the role of the communal conference of the League of Communists. The present composition and method of work of the communal committees is also insufficiently adapted to the manner of implementing the role of communists under new conditions. Thus, in certain committees there is a pronounced narrowing and isolation of activity within the committees themselves.

Hence, in accordance with the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on implementing Comrade Tito's initiative and the results and experiences in implementing the conclusions of the Ninth session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the communal conferences of the League of Communists must increasingly develop into working, political organs of the League of Communists, which thoroughly and in time analyze concrete problems, develop clear ideological and political positions and direct the overall activity of communists. Thus, it is proposed to reduce the number of members of the communal conference (from 35 to 60 members) and to discuss the nature of the functions of the president and vice president of the conference.

Therefore, it is necessary, for many reasons, to discuss the possibility according to which the president of the communal conference of the League of Communists would at the same time also be president of the communal committee. Thus, the communal conference would elect the communal committee (or, what would be even better, the committee of the communal conference) as its political-executive organ. As an alternative it is proposed that a communal committee be elected which would elect its president and Presidium and a corresponding number of executive secretaries. By applying this alternative, the organization of the LCY Central Committee and the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina would be identical, and the term "committee" which has a tradition and a specific meaning, will be retained.

The 1-year mandate for the president of the communal, or rather, city conference and for the secretary of the communal, or rather, city committee (alternative: a 2-year mandate for secretary) should begin to be implemented immediately, but at the latest, 1 year before the forthcoming congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

As is stressed in the document, the city conference of the League of Communists, as the highest organ of the League of Communists in a city, must be associated more with the content, method and organization of work. As is proposed, it is necessary under the new conditions to retain the post of president of the conference. Another possibility is to elect, instead of a city conference, only a city committee with president and Presidium. The Presidium would elect a secretary and the corresponding number of executive secretaries.

In the organization of the League of Communists of Sarajevo there are 65,000 members and 1,500 basic and 10 communal organizations of the League of Communists as the permanent action forms of the ideopolitical activity of communists on problems of common interest.

As regards the manner of organization and work of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, the document stresses, among other things, that it will be necessary to perceive more completely how it is possible to achieve even more regular working and continuous involvement of the Central Committee and a more direct participation of each of its members in creating and implementing policy, a fuller democracy and an even greater efficiency in the work of the Central Committee. Bearing in mind the past experiences in the work of the Presidium and the needs for strengthening collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility, one comes to the conclusion of a reduction in the number of Presidium members to 9 to 13 who would mostly work as professionals in the Presidium.

The 1-year mandate for president of the Central Committee and secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee (alternatively: a 2-year mandate for secretary) must be applied 1 year before the Eighth Congress of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, while a reduction in the number of members of the Presidium, in view of the statutory provisions and the overall state of relations in the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina, can be achieved earlier.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ISSUES DECISION ON PRICES

LD081702 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Sarajevo--It was reported today that the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina accepted at its 2 August session, session changes and amendments to the interrepublican agreement on the implementation of the prices policy in 1979. On the basis of this it determined a proposed agreement on changes and amendments to the agreement on the implementation of the prices policy in 1979 for products and services in the jurisdiction of the republic and municipalities.

With this proposed agreement the republic and municipalities are obliged to immediately adopt the relevant regulations pegging the prices of all products and services in the competence of the republic and municipalities at the level reached on 3 August 1979.

VOJVODINA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CONFIRMS DRAFT PRICES AGREEMENT

LD081538 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1259 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Novi Sad--At today's session the Executive Council of the Vojvodina Assembly confirmed the draft of amendments and addenda to the agreement on implementation of the prices policy this year in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

The draft of amendments and addenda to the social agreement on implementation of the province's prices policy allows for the following rises in prices of products, services and costs of living in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina: up to 13 percent on industrial products, up to 18 percent on agricultural produce, up to 19 percent on retail prices, up to 17 percent for services and up to 19 percent on living costs. The report adds the assessment that in the first 6 months of this year, prices of products and services and living costs in Vojvodina rose within the levels of increase fixed in the agreement for this year. This related, it is stressed, particularly to prices for industrial goods, which rose 7.7 percent in comparison with December prices. Prices in the retail network increased by 13 percent, service costs by 10 percent, and living costs by 10.9 percent.

BORBA SCORES LJUBLJANA ARCHBISHOP ON 'HUMAN RIGHTS'

AU082215 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Aug 79 p 4 AU

[J. Pjevic report: "Church: Hypocrisy of the Ljubljana Archbishop"]

[Text] Ljubljana, August--At the beginning of August, the activity of the Slovene sociopolitical organizations has dwindled (only temporarily), but not the "nonpolitical" propaganda activity of the hierarchy of the Slovene Roman Catholic Church.

Moreover, one gets the impression that the church has increased its propaganda activity during the hot days of annual holidays. The commentary which Joze Pogacnik, Ljubljana archbishop and metropolitan--who otherwise makes public statements on very, very rare occasions--personally published in his periodical for religious questions DRUZINA under the title "The Church for Human Rights", speaks and serves in favor of this statement.

The metropolitan's commentary (editorial) has met with unfavorable reaction among the Slovene public primarily because it serves the conservative forces in the church, rises against the necessary and unavoidable differentiation in the church circles, and portrays the Catholic Church as the main fighter for human rights and speaks in an extremely distorted manner about Marxism and education.

The metropolitan states that the Catholic Church in Slovenia, particularly recently, has stated clearly that it appreciates and supports the efforts of our society for common well-being. The metropolitan says the Catholic Church works for good relations with the authorities and rejects all aspirations for political power. He then stresses that "the church sees its mission in the defense of human rights" and "that it will never allow anyone to try to 'differentiate' the church in this field, concerning the question of whether or not it should defend these rights, and to sow discord in its ranks." He then pathetically stresses "that such attempts could not succeed because the church in Slovenia is sufficiently monolithic and united."

In this connection he speaks mainly about "members of the church" and does not want to discuss the church's past in Slovenia (naturally, because this past is very dark and uncomfortable for the present church leaders). The archbishop blames "the present linkage between Marxism and atheism" as the main reason for many "misunderstandings." In this connection, he says the following: "Some people indeed stress that atheism is not the essence of Marxism, but with these statements they do not touch upon the crux of the problem, because at the same time they openly admit that Marxism contains atheism as its component, although this component is not its essence, but this is sufficient. Such Marxism, which is the compulsory educational orientation of our schools, necessarily--but quite groundlessly and contrary to human rights--injects into the youth an atheistic view of the world and destroys its intimate faith. With the excuse that atheism is only a secondary, but still a component part of Marxism, it is not possible to justify the spreading of atheism which is consciously and in a planned manner taking place in our schools. The spreading of atheism also violates the natural right of parents to the education of their children which the [Vatican] Council stressed in particular."

From these unscientific and distorted statements, about which it is not worth polemizing, it clearly results that the church hierarchy wants to take the school under its protection and to portray itself as almost the sole and the greatest fighter for human rights. Therefore, what comes to light from the metropolitan's commentary is, among other things, the hypocrisy of the church hierarchy which verbally renounces "the aspiration for political power," but which in practice works quite the opposite--it "fights" for the equality of believers and nonreligious people, but in practice it praises believers and describes nonreligious people as sinners, heretics and so forth.

It is worth citing the following passage from Ljubljana DNEVNIK'S comment on DRUZINA's commentary: "No dialog is possible with the church on these questions (what is meant here is the problem raised by the metropolitan) nor is one necessary with believers, because they are equal creators of the political system of socialist self-management. Every attempt of 'advocacy' in this direction could really lead toward clericalism."